

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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the medical Communist Party line. His position as editor-in-chief of this journal is apparently that of a watch dog whose primary function is to eliminate any such deviations found in contributions submitted to the journal. It may be that his appointment is indicative of a change in politics since the advent of Malenkov.

2. In this connection it should be mentioned that in the 1920's the editors of Soviet scientific journals were usually the most prominent scientists in their respective fields. During this period any valuable scientific articles and only valuable scientific articles could be published in the journals. [sic] In the 1930's a new system was introduced whereby each journal's editorial board had a so-called "secretary" whose function was similar to that of a political commissar. Each secretary had the job of checking on the editorial activities of the professors on the staff of his journal. A secretary could veto the publication of any articles submitted to the journal but in practice only did so in cases of obvious disagreement on the part of the authors with the principles of dialectical materialism. [redacted] following World War II the role of these editorial secretaries received greater emphasis, and [redacted] the screening of articles became much more strict. In most post-World War II journals professors seem to play no part in the decision as to what articles are to be accepted for publication.
3. FIZIOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL is a very spectacular illustration of this system. Apparently all the articles in this journal must follow the patterns of the official scientific party line not only in the interpretation and discussion of experimental facts but also thematically. It may be that this situation is the result of Zhdanov's "militant materialism" offensive which he undertook shortly before his death whereby he started many attacks on scientists and other intelligentsia. In any case [redacted] there has been an increase in the suppression of creative activity since Stalin's death. This is however only a feeling [redacted]
4. As is, of course, well known the official dogma of today in the medical field is the "materialistic physiology of Pavlov." It is perhaps needless to repeat that when Pavlov was living his investigations and doctrines were at least neglected if not actually criticized by the leading Soviet scientific lights, presumably because Pavlov was one of the few men in the USSR who permitted himself to criticize Communist policies. That he was not liquidated was due to his great popularity in "capitalistic countries" as was shown during his triumphant trips in the late 1920's to France, the UK and the US. He was of course partially tamed by the Soviets in his final years by pressure imposed by them on his family. Nevertheless he did retain a certain independence of action as exemplified by his refusal to submit any articles to Pravda. Various members of Pavlov's school were also either persecuted or ignored by the leaders of Soviet science up to the time of Pavlov's death. This situation changed after his death probably as a result of the many internal troubles of the 1930's and World War II. The materialistic physiology of Pavlov was established in the USSR as official dogma only in 1946 or 1947. It is peculiar that especially during the most recent years almost all the most prominent pupils of Pavlov eg Orbelli and Podkopayev, have been consistently criticized because of their alleged falsification of Pavlov's doctrines. In 1953, all remaining pupils of Pavlov who were not in complete agreement with the official Communist interpretation of Pavlov's work were also condemned. Such men as A G Ivanov-Smolenskiy and M A Usiyevich are in this category. Now, of all the prominent scientists of Pavlov's school only Bykov has not been criticized as yet. In this particular issue of FIZIOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL the criticism mentioned above is particularly noticeable and both Ivanov-Smolenskiy and Usiyevich are attacked.

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attempting to raise loans for particular projects from the people of the area itself. The idea being to capture the popular imagination by connecting loans receipts with local advantage. Such an experiment has proved quite successful in Mexico, Chile and Egypt and recently in India. The provincial governments of Bombay and Madras have also attempted something along similar lines. Also some sort of a special credit instrument might be devised which would prove more popular with the agricultural population, e.g. gold certificates printed on leather pieces.

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